tion. There is at least one detailed treatise on architecture from as early as the Sung.

We cannot here go into this history. It must be noted, however, that non-Chinese influences entered, with marked results. Buddhism particularly brought new forms, some of them Indian and others Tibetan or of other provenance. Yet, although factors from abroad were often patent, architecture remained distinctively Chinese. In time even alien patterns were altered to fit the national tradition.

Without attempting to arrange them in any logical order, the main characteristics which run through most of Chinese architecture may be enumerated about as follows. First of all may be mentioned the desire to make the works of man accord with the universe. From early times it has been felt that if man is to prosper he must not antagonize or even strive to master the world about him but must seek to put himself in harmony with it. This conviction has expressed itself in part in *jeng shut.* As we have seen, the latter often determines the location of houses and especially of tombs and the arrangement of the units of these structures.

Walls are prominent. Every city has had one, and many survive. Although the passion to conform to Western example has torn down a few of them, others have recently been repaired, Their primary purpose has been defence, and this they have fulfilled most usefully. Even villages may be surrounded by mud ramparts as a protection against robbers. The city walls are often imposing. They are usually, as has just been said, of clay or earth faced with brick and in some instances are trimmed with stone. Many average twenty-five or thirty feet in height and at the top

are twenty feet or more in breadth. A circumference of five or six miles is not unusual. In some of the chief cities, such as Peiping, the walls are higher and enclose a larger area. City walls are pierced by gates which usually are closed at nightfall and opened at dawn. Over the gates rise towers, many of them several stories in height, and in front are sometimes secondary, curtaining walls, with a gate or gates entering obliquely. The wall is often surrounded by a moat, and its top is crenelated.

As we have seen, the Great Wall, called by the Chinese the *Wan-li-ck'ang-ck'eng,* "the Ten Thousand Li Long Wall," along